(b) whether because of location, a lot of inconvenience is caused to retired, aged, senior Government officials who are beneficiaries at the dispensary; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government and by when it would be accommodated in a separate building?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No, Sir. The CGHS dispensary No. 75 at Kalkaji is functioning in 5 LIG DDA flats, Kalkaji;

(b) No such complaint has been received by the Government;.

(c) DDA has allotted a plot of land at Alakananda Kalkaji for which payment has already been made to them. DDA has not given the possession of the said plot of the land to CGHS so far. Hence, it is not possible to indicate any time limit in this regard.

Malnutrition in India

1751. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has sounded a warming about malnutrition in India, as reported in the Observer of Business and Politics on November 22, 1999;

(b) whether it is a fact that it would cost Rs. 1,000 crore annually in terms of loss of productivity, illness and death and set back efforts to reduce child mortality rate;

(c) if so, what are the State-wise details regarding malnutrition, with special reference to Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) what steps Government are contemplating to stave of the National disaster?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) As per the news item appearing on 22nd November 1999 in Observer of Business and Politics, World Bank has indicated in its report that malnutrition would cost the country at least US$ 10 billion (Rs. 1000 crores) in terms of lost

productivity, illness and death and set back efforts to reduce child mortality.

(c) National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau conducts surveys in 10 States of the country. The prevalence of Malnutrition as per 1992 survey in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as below:—

Malnutrition in pre-school children according to weight for age:—

Mild	39.2%
Moderate	41.9%
Severe	8.9%
Malnutrition in adults:—	
Chronic Energy deficiency	49.4%
Obese	4.2%

(d) Government have adopted National Nutrition Policy in 1993 which advocated a multi-sectoral approach for controlling the problem of malnutrition and improving nutrition of the people. National Nutrition Policy contains both short term/direct interventions and long term/indirect interventions. A National Plan of Action on Nutrition was developed in 1995 to serve as a frame work for translating the instruments of Nutrition Policy which identified the role of 14 Ministries/Departments of the Government towards Nutrition Promotion. Various measures adopted by the Government to improve the nutritional status of the population are:

- increased agricultural production;
- improving the purchasing power of the people through income generating schemes.
- availability of essential food items at subsidised cost through public distribution system;
- nutrition education to increase the awareness and bringing about the desired changes in the feeding practices including promotion of breast feeding;
- supplementary feeding progremmes such as: (i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme; (ii) Special Nutrition Programme (SNP); (iii) Balwadi Nutrition

Programme (BNP); (iv) Wheat Based Supplementary Nutrition Programme; (v) Mid Day Meal Programme etc. Programmes for prevention of specific nutrition deficiency disorders through programmes such as National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme; Prophylaxis Programme to prevent Blindness due to Vitamin A Deficiency and Nutritional Anaemia due to Iron Deficiency as a part of Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme and pilot project for control of micronutrient malnutrition are also under implementation.

Equipping Hospitals with CT Scan Machines

1752. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news-item published in the Delhi Times on 23rd November, 1999 on the need for Hospitals to be equipped with CT scan machines and Neurosurgeons; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Facilities for CT Scan with Neurosurgeons are available in Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, LNJP Hospital, G.B. Pant Hospital and Sushruta Trauma Centre in Delhi.

The Department of Radio-diagnosis in Lady Harding Medical College & Associated Hospitals is equipped with a CT Scan but there is no department of Neurosurgery.

Hindu Rao Hospital and Swami Dayanand Hospital under Municipal Corporation of Delhi are equipped with CT Scan but no facility for neurosurgery exists in these hospitals.

The procurement of a CT Scan for G.T.B. Hospital is under consideration of Government of NCT of Delhi.